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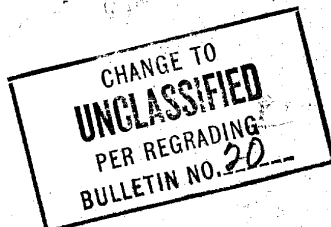
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CPW Report No. 21 -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(May 5-11, 1952)

SUMMARY

Obstruction of the anticorruption drive and refusal to confess, apparently considered more serious crimes than corruption itself, resulted in the death sentence for at least one cadre. However, not the drive itself, but the results, now are stressed, with the obvious aim of convincing the Chinese people that the campaign was a huge success. Commerce and industry now have more enthusiastic and politically conscious workers, with management relegated to a secondary position. The result: increased production of better goods at lower cost, with higher living standards near at hand. Now that private business has learned its place, as obedient servant of the workers and State enterprises, workers "no longer come and go as they please, but work according to schedule," which illustrates again why the drive led to closed factories and hungry people. Considerable doubt of the reality of this improved economy arises from reports of State company moves to revive private business and open new markets for farm and village products; reports of factories still closed and workers depending upon relief; and reports of special steps required to train newly promoted workers. A novel way was found to solve the problem of the East China hog market collapse. The Communists did not destroy surplus pigs, or even feed them to famine victims; they killed 65,000 and sent them to Russia.

Inadequate cadre leadership is responsible for most farm shortcomings, including the serious insect plagues. The farmers themselves are blamed, however, for wasting their surplus on extravagant living, following superstitious practices, preferring public relief to Communist leadership, and working their oxen to death.

As the anticorruption drive disclosed appalling political indifference among workers, special indoctrination groups now will go right into the factories to teach the gospel of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung, while "model informers" and similar talented personnel will be enrolled in special classes. Other indoctrination moves focused attention on the teacher shortage and the plight of grammar school teachers, with announcement of a small salary raise for the teachers. Obediently following Peking's lead, regional broadcasting stations repeated the Enoch-Quinn confessions and attempted to revive the bacteriological warfare scare through reports of protest meetings and resolutions, climaxed by accounts of heroic Volunteers leaving for Korea, buoyed by the tearful praise of their loved ones. RETURN TO ARCHIVES & RECORDS CENTER

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CPW Report No. 21-A -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(May 5 - 11, 1952)

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CONTENTS

ANTIWASTE, ANTICORRUPTION, ANTIBUREAUCRACY	1
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY	2
AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS	6
PROPAGANDA AND INDOCTRINATION	9
MISCELLANEOUS	10

ANTIWASTE, ANTICORRUPTION, ANTIBUREAUCRACY

Development of Drive. Anshan (May 10) carried a KUNG JEN SENG HUO PAO report of a symposium for cadres promoted during the anticorruption drive, when the cadres "expressed their determination to use the same progressive spirit in carrying out their new duties." Chinchow reported (May 5) that 80 youths from private industry had joined the Youth Corps during the anticorruption drive, since that organization had taken the lead in making 16,000 accusations. Chinchow added (May 6) that workers in the Chinchow Textile Mills were checking on managers of private processing concerns who were trying to cheat on labor and materials. Dairen said (May 6) that at a Youth Day rally local speakers called upon the youth to "complete successfully" the anticorruption drive. Dairen stated (May 7) that the drive in Dairen now had reached its highest point with a concerted attack on 200 major corrupt elements and confessions by 80 percent of the textile trade merchants. The owner of the Tungshin firm in Chungshan Chu confessed to handling opium, while Wang I-te of that chu confessed to embezzling 6 billion yuan.

Shanghai announced (May 9) that in Hangchow 560 shop clerks had used their experience gained during the anticorruption drive to organize a propaganda team to promote production and seek restitution from corrupt elements. In Nantung Youth Corps members had forced corrupt elements to confess and restore embezzled funds. Shanghai said (May 10) that in Nanking the Austerity Committee called 400 businessmen and workers to hear a report on the anticorruption drive by the Mayor, who said that, now that most businessmen had confessed and received lenient sentences, they should join with workers in reviving business and increasing production.

Wuhsi stated (May 5) that in Chenchiang propaganda teams had conducted meetings since March to indoctrinate workers and shop owners on the necessity of working together to increase production, and to help workers plan to promote the anticorruption drive. Senior clerks were now checking up on confessions of businessmen to help with adjudication. Wuhsi said (May 11) that, in Changchou, factory workers and shop clerks were giving enthusiastic support to the five-anti's drive; senior clerks had made 1,000 accusations; many youths joined in the drive "with the expectation of joining the Youth Corps"; workers organized teams to call upon dependents of merchants; and the Women's Democratic League had sought to "overcome the hesitancy" of wives in exposing their husbands. The wife of cloth factory owner Lo Po-seng called her family together and forced her husband to make a confession.

Wuhan stated (May 6) that at the Wuhan Youth Day rally students, clerks, and all patriotic youths were called upon to join the restitution drive, but to conduct themselves according to Central Government directives and accept the leadership of the Austerity Committee. In Canton, members of the Youth Corps in one chu made 555

accusations involving corruption of 10 billion yuan, while in Changsha 70 percent of the anticorruption drive workers were youths, 412 of whom became Youth Corps members because of their increased political consciousness. Wuhan announced (May 8) the opening of the Wuhan anticorruption exhibition, which "demonstrated the attacks of the capitalists upon the working class and the attempts of corrupt elements to sabotage national construction and the resist-America, aid-Korea movement."

Kunming asserted (May 7) that local shop clerks had made brilliant achievements in the drive and had been urged to "continue to resist the attacks of the capitalists by rounding up major corrupt elements who have so far evaded capture." Trade union officials called for mobilization of family dependents to expose corrupt elements, stating that because of the increased political consciousness of women, many of them had organized to support the drive. Kunming announced (May 9) that 600 shop clerks who promoted the anticorruption drive and became Youth Corps members had been given jobs in Government organizations. Kunming said (May 11) that in the Puerh area of Yunnan anticorruption rallies were held to hear confessions, "promoting the smooth progress" of the drive.

Adjudication and Settlement. Anshan announced (May 5) that after being shown leniency by the Government, corrupt elements were paying up their 1951 taxes. Anshan reported (May 11) that the People's Tribunal gave Chao Wei-hsiang a light sentence, on charges of evading taxes and defrauding the Government, because he confessed and made restitution. Wu Ming-shan was given a heavy sentence, although his corruption amounted only to 11 million yuan, "because he consistently obstructed" the anticorruption drive. Han Ping-shan was arrested in court on charges made by shop clerks, and Cheng Wen-piao and Chang Nai-wu were released from prison so they could confess and make accusations. Other corrupt merchants tried were Tang Yung-chi, Li Wen-chang, Chuan Chien-hsiu, Ku Yung-chin, Yu Chien-ping, Lu Heng-shang, Chu Yu-i, Wu Ts'ing, Wang Chin-ssu, Chang Nai-chi, and Shu Yen-chang. Dairen stated (May 6) that as a result of his lenient treatment by the People's Tribunal, merchant Yang Chun-pa had publicly agreed to avoid corruption, accept the leadership of the working class, hire 60 more workers, add 10 machines, and build 5 houses for workers. Chen Wen-hsin promised to obey the laws and build three houses for workers after he was given a suspended sentence. Other pardoned merchants agreed to add equipment to, increase production.

Hangchow reported (May 7) that at a trial on May 6 the People's Tribunal sentenced Hsu Chu-seng to death for embezzling 100 million yuan while a cooperative cadre, refusing to confess, and threatening others with a knife. Li I-chao was sentenced to death and granted a stay of execution, while Ho Yul-g-chi was pardoned, though he caused the Government a loss of 2 billion yuan, because he confessed and made restitution. The Tribunal sentenced 16 others to prison, gave 19 suspended sentences, and placed 42 under surveillance of their own offices. Hangchow announced (May 11) that the local radio had presented a special broadcast of corruption trials by the People's Tribunal. Wuhan reported (May 9) that 13,000 persons heard sentence passed Ho Pao-jen, Ho Ta-wei, Liu Kai-shi, Chen Yuan-kuen, and 32 others May 8, when speakers urged workers to continue their attacks upon corrupt elements to seek full restitution.

Kunming announced (May 6) that the local Austerity Committee had issued 13,000 certificates of adjudication to firms which had joined the drive in an effort to expose corrupt elements. Kunming reported (May 8) that the Austerity Committee had organized a Restitution Control Committee, with Hsieh Shan-wu as chairman and offices in three sections of the city, to centralize the control of cash and assets paid in. Corrupt elements must pay in the funds as soon as they receive notices if they want to avoid punishment. Kunming said (May 9) that in Yuchi Hsien, Yunnan, at a rally Apr. 28, adjudication was completed in 80 cases, and 30 confessions were received. Corrupt firms in the paint and equipment trades showed their appreciation of lenient treatment by making full restitution. Kunming stated (May 10) that workers in the Yinfeng Iron Shop assisted Austerity Committee inspectors in exposing their employer, Chi Wei-chuan, for corruption and the senior clerks for collaboration. Kunming added (May 11) that after the Kunming Austerity Committee had set a deadline the Tax Bureau received huge sums in back taxes from two corrupt rings.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Gains from Anticorruption Drive. Various broadcasts claimed improved commercial and industrial conditions, reflected largely in increased production, because of the increased political consciousness of the workers, the increased efficiency of the workers, the experience gained by the workers in the anticorruption drive, reduced

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costs, greater worker enthusiasm, promotion of workers and elimination of corrupt workers and cadres, increased worker participation in management, and the new willingness of private firms to accept the leadership of State industries.

Mukden (May 7) quoted a TUNGPEI JIH PAO report that the No. 4 Rubber Works had greatly increased production following the promotion of 20 "progressive workers." Tsinan stated (May 7) that in the Tsinan Machine Shops and the Tsinan Transport Co., among others, capitalists had brought in new capital from hiding places, worker-management relations had improved, and new production records reported. Wuhan reported (May 6) that enthusiastic workers in the Hankow Bridge Construction Bureau and in the Wuhan Shipyards had completed their contracts for the Chinchiang flood control project. Wuhan said (May 8) that the Kiangnan Railway Shops, the Hupeh Farm Implement Company, the Wuhan Textile Company, and the Wuhan Native Products Company all showed production increases.

Peking stated in numeral code (May 7) that in Taiyuan trade in general merchandise, rice, cloth, and silk was 34 percent higher in March than in February, and 17.9 percent higher than in March 1951. Private firms had learned their lessons and now were "willing to accept the leadership of State industries," and 16 firms were renovating and expanding their shops to handle increased trade. Chungking claimed (May 5) that workers on the Chengtu-Chungking Railway had greatly increased their output, one team doubling its operations in March and at the same time continuing the tiger hunt. In Kweichow Province, the Kweichow Power Plant, Kweichow Textile Co., and Kweichow Iron Works reported greatly increased worker efficiency, while the No. 615 Textile Mill and the Kweichow Match Co. established new production records. Anshan reported (May 6) that in the Ankang Steel Works worker efficiency had been greatly increased because of promotions. "Instead of coming and going as they please, workers now work according to schedule."

Peking claimed in numeral code (May 9) that the five-anti's campaign in Southwest China had so improved conditions in concerns under the direction of the Department of Industry that some mines and factories had reduced costs 57 percent, iron and steel production costs had been cut 17.4, while the average was 10. In Northeast China the No. 3 Machine Factory had cut costs 14.1 percent. Chungking said (May 5) that in Yunnan and northern Szechwan the China General Merchandise Co. had been able to reduce prices on hundreds of items by 10 percent. Chinchow stated (May 6) that in the Chinchow Telecommunications Bureau workers now salvaged usable waste and used second-hand materials because of their increased political consciousness, and "worked according to fixed schedules."

Kunming asserted (May 6) that in the Yunnan Machine Shop, Kochiu Hsien, the promotion of workers for their part in the anticorruption drive had led to increased production through the workers' "increased class consciousness." Chungking said (May 8) that in the Kochiu Tin Mines, the Malako Tin Mines, and the Kaiyuan Water Works, of Yunnan, workers had improved operations by repairing machinery and adopting new work techniques, while a more active part in management by workers had led to improved production in the No. 203 and No. 208 factories, the Yunnan Tobacco Factory, Yunnan Textile Factory, Yunnan Metal Works, and the Yunnan Electrical Supply Company. Kunming stated (May 10) that workers in the Kunming Dyeing and Weaving Company and the Hsinhsin Cotton Mills were establishing production records, and at the same time "supervising the mill owners" and preventing them from cheating on processing contracts.

Tsinan stated (May 11) that workers in the Tsingtao Textile Mills had learned from the anticorruption drive to cooperate in increasing production, and had signed patriotic pacts to produce high-quality goods and adopt modern techniques. Dairen asserted (May 5) that management in the Dairen Shipyards had learned to cooperate with the workers to improve production and had organized consultation committees to receive suggestions from workers, who in turn had taken a greater interest because "they now feel that they are the owners." Wuhsi reported (May 11) that in the Tungshan Salt Works of Wuhsien, Kiangsu, workers had made rational suggestions, with the result that the owners now were installing additional machinery and increasing their capital investment. Hangchow announced (May 9) that of the 28 public and private factories of Hangchow six now were under workers' supervision, while four were in the "constructive stage." The Lumberyard Division of the Chekiang Construction Company "used to be run like a courthouse" until workers cleaned out the incompetent administration and increased production 32 percent.

Weaknesses and Losses. Anshan reported (May 6) that inspection work in Ankanf factories had been completed, but had not even begun in most factories because of poor leadership and lack of cooperation between safety committees and Party and Youth Corps committees. Dairen announced (May 5) that the Northeast Bureau of Industry had urged workers to fulfill their quotas, improve their working efficiency, and refrain from tying up inventories. In the Dairen No. 20 Machine Shop the workers had adhered to antiquated methods, with the result that they had not reached their norms and their output was of a poor quality. Mukden stated (May 8) that the Northeast Economic Committee had organized private producers and arranged to provide them with capital and raw materials in order to keep up the production of electrical supplies and hardware needed for the 1952 construction program. Tsinan announced (May 6) that the Shantung office of the China Textile Company had called upon all its mills to organize safety committees and instruct the workers in safety methods.

Shanghai announced (May 8) that a rally of 300 persons would start May 25 and last 10 days to 2 weeks to promote the interflow of goods between industrial and rural areas in East China. Shanghai added (May 9) that the China Textile Company recently had placed orders with 38 private cotton-yarn mills and 210 private cloth mills, while the China Native Products Company had bought more than 200 million yuan worth of products in order to revive private business. Hangchow announced (May 6) that in the Hangchiang Textile Mills a meeting of workers and managers had been arranged so that agreements could be reached for improving production, which had dropped 18 percent during the anticorruption drive. All cooperatives and trading companies in Hangchow that had ceased to function during the drive had "basically resumed normal operations" following emergency measures taken in March to revive the rural economy by supplying daily necessities and buying native products. Hangchow added (May 7) that because of the stopping of factory production the Hangchow Relief Bureau had been forced to increase work relief for starving people and distribute 246,000 catties of grain, since 10,000 persons, the families of 4,000 workers, were living off relief by May 4.

Yangchow reported (May 10) that in the Yencheng office of the China Grain Company committees had been organized to check on grain storage and prevent spoilage. Wuhsi announced (May 11) that in order to provide a market for native cloth being produced in Chiangyin Hsien, Kiangsu, the China General Merchandise Company had set up a buying office there. Wuhan stated (May 6) that Government trading companies had increased their processing orders with private firms "as a result" of the anti-corruption drive; that local and regional authorities had organized a processing and order committee to promote private industry; that 17 million yuan had been earmarked for production loans; and that 600 firms in 20 trades had received processing orders. Wuhan added (May 8) that the Wuhan branch of the People's Bank had stipulated that, in order for private firms to get production loans, they must present production plans, together with statements from workers that they concurred in the plans and would "supervise their execution." Wuhan said (May 9) that 151 workers in the Nanchang Railway Administration had been promoted during the drive, 64 of them as heads of divisions.

Chungking announced (May 6) that in the Southwest Department of Industry 2,476 workers had been promoted, leading the Department to issue a directive warning all enterprises "to take effective measures to insure worthy promotions, the proper training of newly-promoted workers, and the ability of workers to hold responsible positions." Kunming reported (May 9) that a meeting of Kunming businessmen had been called to promote the payment of back taxes. Kunming added (May 11) that in the Makuan Power Plant workers had called a meeting to discuss the attitude of certain cadres who "pay no attention to the welfare or to the suggestions of workers, with a resulting low morale."

Peking reported in numeral code (May 8) that at its Apr. 15 meeting the North China Committee of the China Federation of Labor passed resolutions urging the workers to assist management in instituting good administrative systems and make correct inventories of property and capital; to eradicate bourgeois leanings of technicians who refuse to cooperate with workers; to promote worker-management conferences; to eradicate traitors to their own class from their ranks; to train newly-promoted cadres systematically so they could hold their jobs; and to note that the present paramount task was to help capitalists revive and expand production. Peking reported (May 7) that in Taiyuan 95 percent of the private businesses were expanding

operations, largely as a result of State processing orders, with 82 firms having applied for permits "to reopen for business," and with the policy of "quantity sales at low profits" having been adopted.

Shanghai's market reports for East China cities (May 7) showed the price of flour off 4 percent in Tsingtao, 4.2 in Nanking, and 5.2 in Hangchow; cigarettes off 2.3 percent in Tsinan and 15 percent in Tsingtao; new rice off 1.2 percent in Tsingtao and up 2.6 percent in Hangchow. Foochow quotations were given in the Shanghai broadcast for the first time since Mar. 27, showing the following changes since that time: soap up 5.2 percent; cigarettes down 1.8 percent; tung oil down 8 percent; new rice down 4.1 percent; matches up 2.2 percent; and sugar down 5.8 percent. Flour was quoted in Foochow at 98,500 yuan as compared with 68,000 in Tsinan, 72,500 in Tsingtao, 69,000 in Nanking, and 73,000 in Hangchow. Fine cloth was 322,600 yuan in Foochow, 280,000 in Tsingtao, 290,000 in Nanking, and 288,000 in Tsinan and Hangchow. Cotton yarn was 8.7 million yuan in Foochow, 7.85 in Tsinan, 7.65 in Tsingtao, 7.6 in Nanking, and 7.5 in Hangchow.

Progressive Methods. Mukden announced (May 5) that the Northeast Department of Industry had issued a directive on adoption of the lateral system of coal mining as applied in the USSR, to be used at the Sian Colliery, where new veins will be opened in 1954. Mukden added (May 8) that the Department had called a meeting of technicians to promote the use of modern techniques in industry, when it was reported that 20 innovations, mostly Soviet techniques, were introduced in 1951, and that the Numbers 1, 2, and 3 Construction Companies of Mukden had saved hundreds of millions of yuan by adopting Soviet techniques. Wuhsi announced (May 10) that the South Kiangsu Bus Company had successfully operated coal-powered buses on its Shanghai-Changshu run, making the 97-kilometer run in fast time at a cost of 0.6 kilograms of coal per kilometer.

Shanghai reported (May 6) that the Yen Ssu-wen team of locomotive engineers on the Shanghai Division of the Shanghai Railway Administration ran a Salem-type locomotive, No. 620, a distance of 1,306.8 kilometers in 24 hours for a record run, despite a 15-minute delay in the Markham Station because of a broken shaft. Peking said in numeral code (May 5) that the Shen Pu-kuang team of locomotive engineers of the Nanking Division, Shanghai Railway Administration, drove Locomotive No. 582, a Salem-type-7, for 1,244 days for a new safety record while hauling 2,233,888 tons of freight. Workers Chin Te-hsin, Pai Shu-chi, and Wan Chang-yu emptied an overloaded cylinder box while the train was going 80 kilometers per hour. In Shanghai loaders set a record by loading 7.4 tons of coal in 2 minutes. Shanghai said (May 6) that train dispatchers had been sent to the Pengpu Station of the Tsinan Railway Administration from all parts of the system to learn how dispatcher Wang Chen had been able to use cars an average of 500 kilometers each 24 hours instead of the regular 300 at a saving of 318 million yuan daily.

Shanghai reported (May 7) that cadres were teaching 40,000 workers the use of progressive Soviet methods in the making of 10 water gates for the Huai River Conservancy Project. Shanghai said (May 8) that Chieh Pao-shi and Chao Yu Kuei, Nanking Electrical Appliances Company technicians, had succeeded in making fluorescent bulbs and powder after 8 months of experimentation, which would save for industrial use much power formerly used for lighting. Shanghai added (May 9) that in the Shanghai Power Company generator plant Chinese workers under the supervision of Soviet experts were repairing with local materials equipment 40 years old, a feat Americans had failed to accomplish in 1946.

Peking reported in numeral code (May 7) that the North China Committee for the Administration of Government Enterprises had taken over 276 of the 1,500 enterprises that must be reorganized. Of the total, 35 percent had been operating on capital of under 100 million yuan, while 71.52 percent had fewer than 50 workers each. Development of these enterprises under the new direction is a "problem of major importance." The objective is to "reduce the number of units and concentrate funds and personnel to run urgently needed enterprises." A group of responsible cadres controlling some of the agencies were accused of "violation of discipline" for not already having implemented the Central Government directives. Kunming announced (May 9) that Yunnan authorities had organized a committee to take over enterprises.

Workers' Problems. Mukden announced (May 8) that the City Government had set up a labor control office to "coordinate the use" of the city's labor power. Kunming stated (May 9) that the Kunming Government was granting relief to transport and construction workers displaced during the anticorruption drive. Kunming said (May 11) that the Yunnan Party Committee had issued a statement urging workers to cut down on the use of materials, increase their labor output, and cooperate with factory owners to increase production, thus assuring the gains of the anticorruption drive. Anshan reported (May 6) that 200 Youth Corps members in Ankang were attending a training course for cadres in heavy construction, including political indoctrination and principles of mechanical engineering, and later would be assigned work in the Northeast heavy construction program.

Tsinan stated (May 5) that workers' sanatoria in Tsingtao were being expanded and renovated to receive the large numbers of workers to be sent there for vacations from all over China. Hangchow announced (May 5) that the Hangchow Workers' Housing Committee had signed contracts with the Hangchow Construction Company for the building of workers' dormitories starting May 15. Hangchow added (May 6) that plans had been made for two building projects of two-room family houses and dormitories for single workers in Shangcheng Chu and Shangkan Chu, each of which would have 500 houses. Peking reported in numeral code (May 7) that housing for 1,300 workers had been "essentially completed" in Canton, while money had been earmarked for houses, dining halls, and other facilities.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

Plans and Programs. Hofei reported (May 7) that in the Hueichow Special District, Anhwei, 8,000 families of Armymen had been assisted in the plowing of 160,000 mou of land. Reports of similar activity in carrying out the preferential treatment program were monitored from Wuhan (May 9), Yangchow (May 9), Yangchow (May 10), and Chungking (May 10).

Tsinan announced (May 8) that millions of workers in Penglai, Huang, and other Shantung hsien had completed the planting of trees along the coast. Shanghai said (May 6) that the East China Military and Administrative Committee would award cash, farm tools, insecticides, citations, and banners for individual and organizational achievements in the 1952 farm program. Wuhsi announced (May 5) that in order to promote spring production the South Kiangsi branch of the Native Products Company was making large purchases of farm products, while the Wuhsien branch of the China Food Company had placed substantial processing orders with private firms. Wuhan reported (May 8) that the Honan Government on May 5 directed farmers immediately to plant rice seedlings in order to make sure of a good crop.

Sian announced (May 5) that land reform had been completed in 4,300 hsien of Northwest China, with large quantities of oxen, farm tools, heavy equipment, and other assets confiscated and distributed among peasants' mutual-aid teams. In Sinkiang 95 cadres had been assigned the task of breeding 90,000 head of native sheep to 1,000 Soviet trans-Caucasus sheep with the aid of 20 artificial-insemination stations, with the idea of tripling the Sinkiang wool output through development of a new sheep that will produce 4-5 kilograms of improved-quality wool. Chungking said (May 8) that in Kueiting and Hsifeng Hsien, Kweichow, cadres had been instructed to work with the farmers on the antidrought program rather than just give orders. Peking announced in numeral code (May 9) that State farms had been organized in Kantzu, Tengko, Taofu, Litang, Patang, Kangting and eight other hsien of Sikang, and would experiment with new farming techniques and new varieties of plants.

Shortages and Pestilence. Mukden announced (May 8) that 100,000 meters of lumber had been collected by cooperatives and sent to farming areas that were short of lumber. Shanghai reported (May 7) that in Hsinteng Hsien, Chekiang, and Mutual Inspection Committee had discovered that in Hsiho Hsiang the irrigation system did not carry enough water for spring farm needs. Hangchow reported (May 5) that the Government of Chinghua Hsien, Chekiang, had ordered rural cadres immediately to take steps to combat predatory insects, as rice fields still were plagued with insects in spite of the organization of 160,000 peasants to fight insects during the winter. Hofei said (May 6) that the HUAN NAN HUAN PEI JIH PAO had called upon

cadres and peasants to strengthen plague-control, as the unseasonably warm weather had caused plagues of locusts and other insects in 11 chu of northern Anhwei. Wuhsi stated (May 5) that cadres in Sungchiang Hsien, Kiangsu, had been urged to strengthen their leadership of the farmers in the fight against insects.

Wuhsi reported (May 11) that in southern Kiangsu the China Native Products Company had purchased 26 billion yuan worth of native products to provide the farmers with purchasing power. Nanchang stated (May 9) that cadres in Shanghao and other Kiangsi hsien had mobilized women and children to sweep up tree leaves, clean out drains, and collect barnyard manure to provide sufficient fertilizer for spring farming. Nanchang reported (May 11) that peasants in Nanchang Hsien, Kiangsi, had been warned to take better care of oxen received under land reform, as 34 had died within a few days through lack of care, overwork, and insufficient food. Wuhan stated (May 5) that 1,400 cadres in the Loyang Special District, Honan, had successfully met the challenge of the insect plague in the wheat fields by using 800,000 catties of insecticide. Sian announced (May 11) that 181 granaries had been set up in the city to collect charity grain for distribution to poor peasants.

Chungking reported (May 5) that hsien Governments in western Szechwan had called upon peasants to conserve water, as lower areas were getting an insufficient supply. The Huayang Hsien Government called a meeting of rural cadres to implement this order and adjudicate water rights disputes. Insect plagues had been reported from northern, eastern, and western Szechwan, while in Wanhsien teachers, women, and children had been ordered into the fields to combat insects, and farmers had organized insect-catching teams to work at night. On Apr. 19 authorities in Chintang Hsien, Szechwan, telephoned all hsien chiefs that they must take positive steps to eradicate the outworm pest from rice fields. From all over Yunnan came reports of crop failures from insect pests in certain areas, with Party Committees, in order to alleviate the suffering of the starving farmers, sending cadres to the stricken areas to salvage crops and organize farmers for subsidiary production.

Chungking reported (May 7) that the South Szechwan Government had earmarked 10,541,661 catties of grain as loans free of interest to needy farmers and workers. By Apr. 30 the Grain Bureau had made loans of 6 million catties of grain in 29 cities and hsien. Chungking said (May 8) that to eliminate moths farmers had been mobilized to set lamps in their fields in the Szechwan hsien of Meishan, Huayang, Tautung, Tanlung, Tai, Li, Peng, Chiunglai, and Mienyang. On Apr. 23 from Nanchuan Hsien, Szechwan, 19 forest fires were reported, with fires also prevalent in Sikang and Kweichow. Cadres were ordered to organize forest patrols to fight fires, and to destroy such animals as monkeys and wild boars, which were reported ravaging crops in those areas.

Chungking announced (May 11) that cooperatives in the Southwest had received 20 billion yuan to finance a farm tool production program, with 270 local farm tool shops established in northern Szechwan, as there was a great shortage of farm tools following land reform. More than 200,000 farm tools were sent into Sikang to supply Tibetan farmers there. In Pi Hsien, Szechwan, many oxen died or became sick, often through age or overwork, so farmers were ordered not to work their oxen when they were sick, and the hsien Governments organized regular inspections of farm oxen. Kunming reported (May 10) that in Chunyi Hsien, Yunnan, cadres called a meeting to decide on steps for relief of destitute farmers, and to "overcome their hesitancy" in attempting to improve their situation on their own initiative.

Resistance and Failures. Tsinan announced (May 8) that in Lini Hsien, Shantung, gangster Ling Yu-wei and his accomplices, who had delayed spring farming by their exploitation of the peasants following land reform, had been captured. Shanghai reported (May 6) that a recent check by the Anhwei Grain Bureau showed most granaries leaky and dilapidated because of shoddy construction and indifference of cadres. In Ninghuo and Taiping Hsien a nightly loss of 1,000 catties to rats was reported. Hsifei quoted the LIUAN JIH PAO (May 6) as saying that in Mafu Hsien, Liuan Special District, Anhwei, 2 billion yuan worth of tung oil and tea trees had been lost as a result of frequent forest fires.

Yangchow reported (May 6) that in Huanhu Chu, Taihsing Hsien, Kiangsu, 800 peasants had to be reindoctrinated, as mutual-aid teams had failed completely through poor leadership. Yangchow said (May 7) that steps had to be taken in Hsinghu and Chiangtu Hsien, Kiangsu, to get the farmers to replant rice seedling destroyed by the cold. The Party Committee of Jentu Hsien, Yangchow Hsien, ordered the cadres to correct their thinking, as only 79 percent of them attended a meeting called by the Committee. Yangchow asserted (May 9) that the China Native Products Company had implemented a large-scale hog-buying campaign in Taihsing Hsien, Kiangsu, its purchases in March being 238 percent of the January purchases. The price was 280,000 yuan per picul, in spite of the recent price drop to 230,000. Yangchow (May 10) quoted the Hsian Hsien Party Committee as complaining that local cadres had done nothing to promote the spring farming program, as they "felt that farming should be left to the farmers." Wuhsi reported (May 5) that in Chenchiang Hsien, Kiangsu, mutual-aid teams had been organized to dig reservoirs, with 17,057 storage units completed. However, in some areas the cadres were "unable to lead the farmers" in this important work, with the result that more work had to be done to assure a good rice crop. Wuhsi said (May 9) that in Sungchiang Hsien, Kiangsu, some cadres had shown errors in thinking by not leading the farmers in spring planting and solving their problems of seed and labor shortages.

Nanchang announced (May 5) that in Hsinfeng and Yanghu Hsien, Tingnan Hsien, Kiangsi, peasants who had been indoctrinated had "overcome their erroneous attitude of depending on public support." Nanchang stated (May 7) that because poor peasant Hsin Ting-kuei of Kaoyang Hsien, Wansai Hsien, Kiangsi, used his ox to plow more than 10 mou and did not take care of it, the ox died. "Other peasants should take this as a lesson and take care of their livestock so that production can continue." In Chiuwu Hsien, Shangjao Hsien, Kiangsi, peasant Wang Ai-kuo wasted 200 catties of grain in superstitious celebrations; Cheng Fu-chun traded farm implements that had been allocated to him for seven pounds of pork, which he immediately consumed; and Liu Wei-i sold his grain to buy clothes. Nanchang announced (May 9) that in Yukun Hsien, Kiangsi, villagers had been warned against a resurgence of landlords' power. The wife of Tseng Yu-i told a peasant who had allocated her land that since they were friends he could continue to work her land, and pay her later. Yao Chung-seng tried similar trickery, but was arrested by the People's Court. Nanchang reported (May 11) that in Chintang Hsien, Ichun Hsien, Kiangsi, at a public trial Apr. 29, 40 peasants accused landlord Yu Kuan-tang of rape and sabotage. In Shangjao Hsien 300 peasants "struggled" against landlord Wu Mien-yuan and former village head Wang Wei-yu because they sabotaged reservoirs and flooded farmlands, causing a water shortage.

Chungking reported (May 5) that Government warehouses in Sikang were filled with infested and rotting grain because of neglect by the cadres. Chungking said (May 6) that in Teyang, Lu, and Jenschou Hsien, Szechwan, peasants had been ordered to "overcome their superstitious and conservative attitude" towards pest eradication and to use scientific methods. According to Chungking (May 10), cadres in Sikang who held back relief funds and relief food and refused to issue farm and fertilizer loans were ordered to correct their thinking. Chungking reported (May 11) that in Chu 5, Wushan Hsien, Szechwan, poor cadre leadership resulted in mutual-aid teams refusing to work, constantly demanding relief, arguing with the cadres, and quarreling among themselves.

Kunming reported (May 7) that in Chenyuan Hsien, Yunnan, cadres and farmers had worked together to plow 900 mou and repair an irrigation system, though at first the cadres thought the farmers too ignorant to merit their consideration. In Hulu Hsien, Yuchi Hsien, Yunnan, some peasants had to be indoctrinated before they would accept the tools and cash given them for spring farming. Kunming said (May 10) that in Yungshan Hsien, Yunnan, cadres were lax in promoting spring farming and the relief program. In Lunan Hsien land reform was not completed, as some peasants were indifferent in the face of strong landlord opposition, forcing the cadres to take the lead in a determined struggle against the landlords. Kunming stated (May 11) that in Wenshan Hsien, Yunnan, entire villages of men, women, and children went into the rice fields to destroy cutworms following indoctrination, though at first they refused to do anything because of their fatalistic attitude.

Peking reported in numeral code (May 6) that in Lincheng Chu, Shenghsien, Chekiang, 321 mutual-aid teams were organized to overcome drought, complete fertilizing operations, and join the production-emulation drive; but not until after the farmers were indoctrinated and an intensive propaganda campaign had been carried out through the newspapers, schools, and blackboard bulletins. At first the farmers said the "emulation drive conflicted with central tasks," and "This is just another drive; it will be over in a flash; it would be more practical to solve our pressing problems on water rights." Peking said (May 7) that, "Due to decreased demand in the urban areas and the activities of corrupt elements in depressing prices, the market in hogs fell sharply," but that as the result of an agreement signed by the Chinese Ministry of Trade and Soviet trade delegates, 65,000 processed hogs were shipped from East China to the Soviet Union Mar. 23 - Apr. 19.

PROPAGANDA AND INDOCTRINATION

Bacteriological Warfare. Following considerable stress by the Peking radio and numeral code transmissions (May 4-5) on the confessions of the captured American fliers Enoch and Quinn, Shanghai (May 5) devoted an entire broadcast to the confessions and a JEN MIN JIH PAO editorial on the need to punish the Americans for their germ warfare. Kuming (May 5) broadcast the confessions. Shanghai reported (May 6) that protests had been made by people of all circles in Shanghai, and listed more than a dozen organizations that had taken formal action, including the Resist-America, Aid-Korea Association. Sian stated (May 6) that the Northwest China Resist-America, Aid-Korea Association met and decided that, "as long as imperialist aggression exists," the organization would have to continue its work. Wuhan said (May 6) that various organizations in the city had adopted protests against germ warfare, with the CHANGCHANG JIH PAO carrying letters of protest. Kuming (May 6) and Mukden (May 6) carried the confessions of the American fliers and reported protest meetings. Peking said in numeral code (May 6) that the Chinese Volunteers and Korean soldiers touring China "expressed great indignation" at the Enoch and Quinn statements.

Peking reported in numeral code (May 7) that the Shanghai newspapers HSINWEN PAO, TAKUNG PAO, WENHUI PAO, and LUTUNG PAO had carried protest editorials. Dairen said (May 7) that people of all circles had adopted resolutions of protest. Wuhan (May 7) devoted an entire broadcast to the confessions and to evidence of local indignation. Nanchang and Chungking (May 7) announced that numerous organizations had adopted resolutions of protest. Anshan declared (May 8) that local workers had "denounced Acheson's lies." Sian, Mukden, Wuhsi, Wuhan, Chungking, and Hangchow (May 8) reported numerous meetings and resolutions of protest. Nantung declared (May 9) that the city had prepared a health exhibition to "publicize the anti-American bacteriological warfare movement." Peking announced in numeral code (May 9) that a group of 46 volunteers from the Tientsin Railway Administration left for the Korean front May 7, including Li Tien-chang, who had been married only 20 days. Thousands of dependents and fellow workers were at the station, "urging the men to forget family ties and strive only to win the war."

Culture and Thought Control. Peking said in numeral code (May 8) that the anti-corruption drive had shown many workers to be "politically indifferent," and as a result the Shansi Party Committee had assigned 2,000 cadres to go into the factories to indoctrinate the workers, including 21 in the Taiyuan Steel Mills. Taiyuan stated (May 6) that rural correspondents had testified to the effectiveness of Peking and Taiyuan broadcasts in the villages where listening groups were organized, and to the enthusiastic response aroused by instructions from Peking.

Shanghai announced (May 9) that 1,000 workers who actively participated in the anti-corruption drive had been enrolled in the Shanghai Workers Institute of Political Science, where political indoctrination in Communism, and the working class struggle, would be the main studies. Sian reported (May 6) that May Day speakers had stressed the need for all Party members, as well as those accused of rightist leanings and those expelled from the Party during the anticorruption drive, to intensify their study of

Marxism-Leninism and the theories of Mao Tse-tung. Nanchang declared (May 5) that Hu Tung-hsiang, who worked for 20 years under the British at the Lushan Power Plant, had increased his class-consciousness during the anticorruption drive and now agreed that the workers were owners of the power plant. Kuming asserted (May 9) that the Kuming Christian League had ordered a cessation of missionary activities in land-reform areas, "as bad elements posing as missionaries in order to disrupt the land reform program."

Hofei announced (May 8) that the Anhwei Government, in an Apr. 22 directive, pointed out that because of drought and famine grammar school teachers suffered greatly, and as a result were to be granted a 10 percent salary increase effective in June. HUAN NAN HUAN PEI JIH PAO pointed out in an editorial that this was a step toward solving the shortage of teachers, and would aid in reaching the goal of a 5-year grammar school and 80 percent literacy among children in 5 years. Anshan stated (May 5) that the local Department of Culture and Education had selected cadres for training in the Ho Chien-hua system of learning Chinese rapidly, so they could promote mass education. Hangchow declared (May 6) that as a result of the anticorruption drive 957 workers, including such low-class workers as cooks and janitors, had joined basic education classes.

MISCELLANEOUS

Counterrevolutionaries. Kuming reported (May 6) that in Luliang Hsien, Yunnan, the Party Committee organized armed units to raid the mountainous area of Lunghai, where they were successful in killing Chu Hsiao-kou, bandit who organized two detachments to disrupt land reform and threaten the peasants. Peking stated in numeral code (May 7) that at Sichang, Sikang, ceremonies were held May 4 at the spot where a monument will be erected to martyr Chung Ssu-chuen, killed by Kuomintang bandits in the fall of 1950.

National Minorities. Peking announced in numeral code (May 9) that at the fifth anniversary of establishment of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government, 44 special awards were given, including two to model mothers. Wuhan reported (May 8) that the Central and South China Government was making plans to organize later this month autonomous areas for Miao people in Yungui, Fenghuang, Chiencheng, and Paoching Hsien in Hunan; for Li and Miao tribes in Lotung, Paoting, and Paisha Hsien in Hainan; and for Yao people in the Peichiang Special District of Kwangtung. Chungking said (May 5) that the Southwest Athletic Meet being held in Chungking had enrolled participants from Southwest tribal groups. Shanghai and Hangchow (May 5) reported arrival of the national minorities touring delegation.

Fear of Epidemics. Peking announced in numeral code (May 11) that the ninth edition of the CURRENT EVENTS HANDBOOK would carry instructions on a Nation-wide epidemic prevention campaign.